

CIVIC KNOWLEDGE

-

SHORT DEFINITION CARDS



**EUROPEAN
SOLIDARITY
CORPS**

ACTIVIST

An activist is someone who participates in or commits themselves to promoting a particular social cause or supporting a movement to draw attention to a particular problem or wrong and encourage change.

ACTIVISM

Activism is an activity aimed at achieving social, political, environmental, or economic change.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

A body or institution whose primary function is to interpret and apply constitutional provisions, review the constitutionality of laws, regulations and legal norms, and annul unconstitutional measures.

CONSTITUTIONALISM

Constitutionalism is a fundamental principle of the legal order and functioning of the state, which is based on the provisions of the constitution. It is both a fundamental principle and a procedural order for the functioning of the state. In a state governed by the rule of law, constitutionalism ensures the legality of the exercise of power, the protection of civil liberties, and the separation and balancing of the branches of power.

STATE

The state is an institution of power that exercises complete and exclusive supreme authority over a given geographical area and the population living there.

RECALLABILITY

In many countries, elected representatives can be recalled if their constituents are not satisfied with them, they do not fulfill their election promises, or they do not fulfill their obligations.

AUTOCRACY

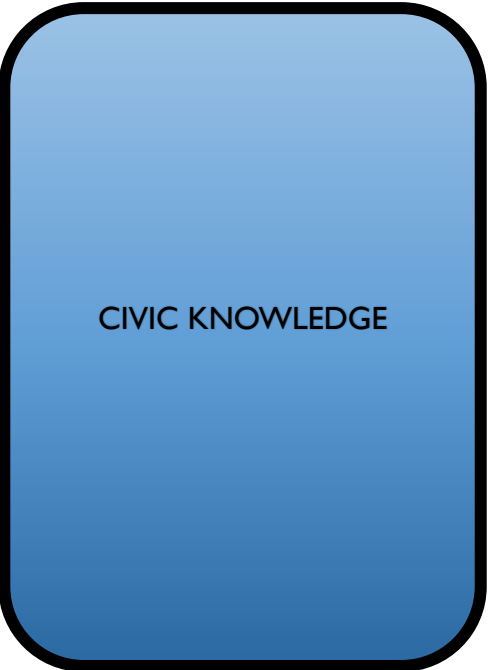
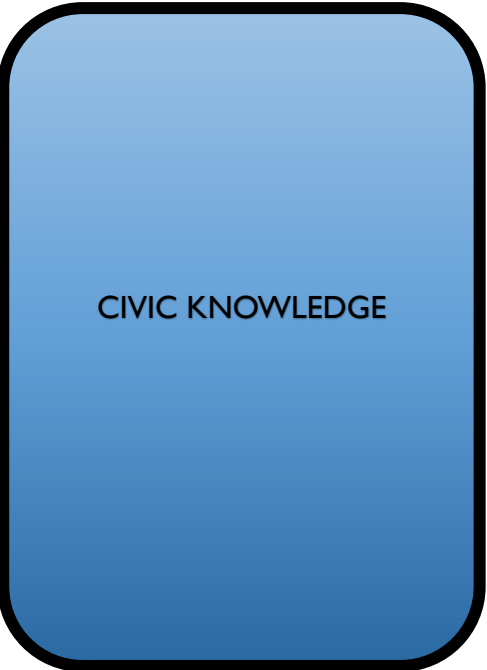
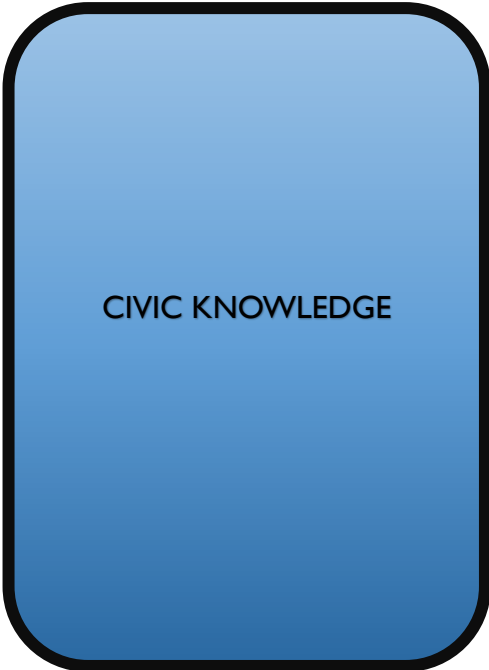
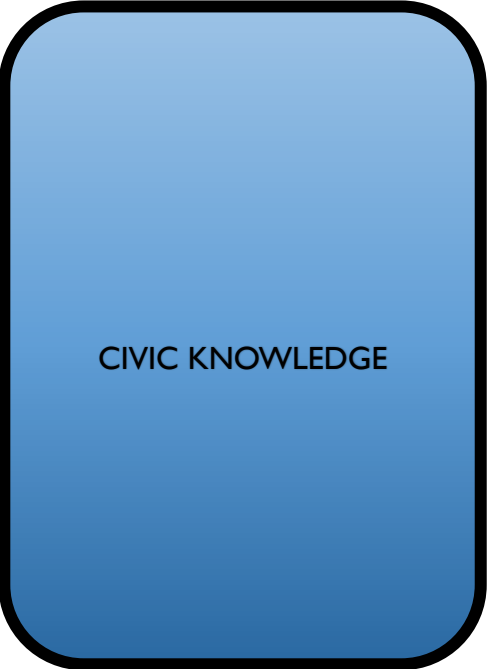
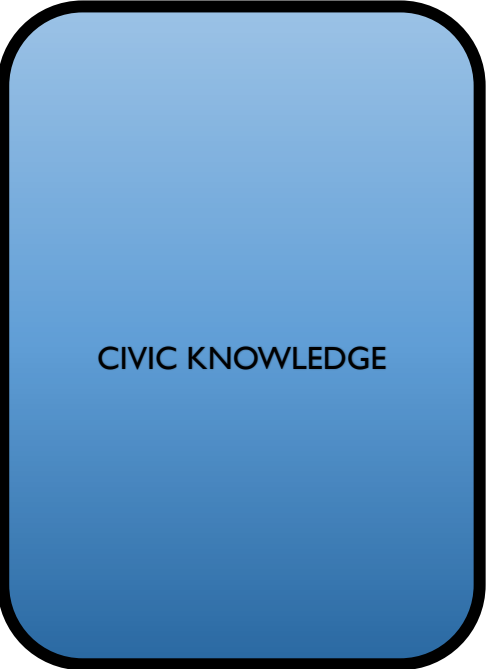
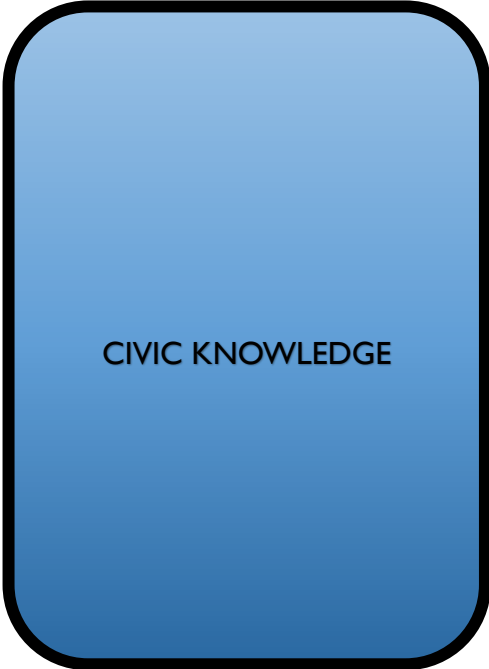
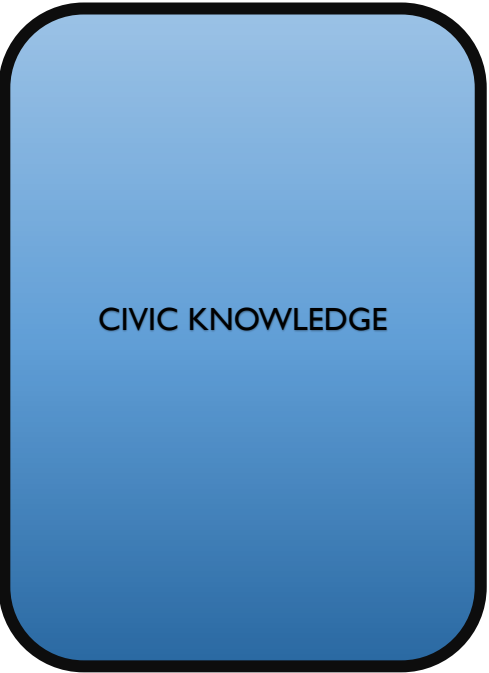
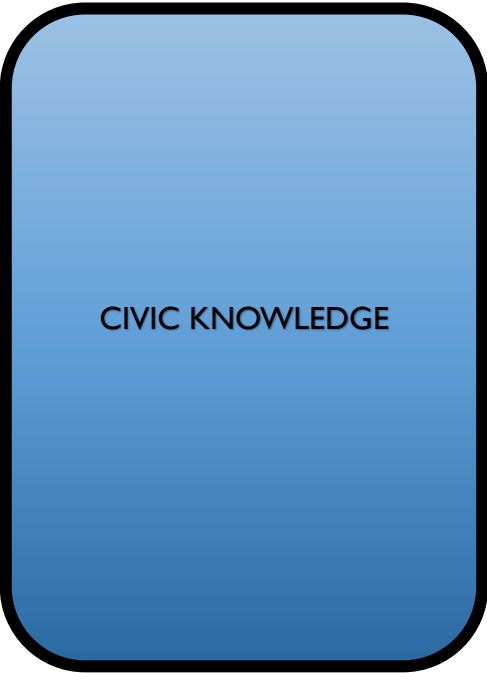
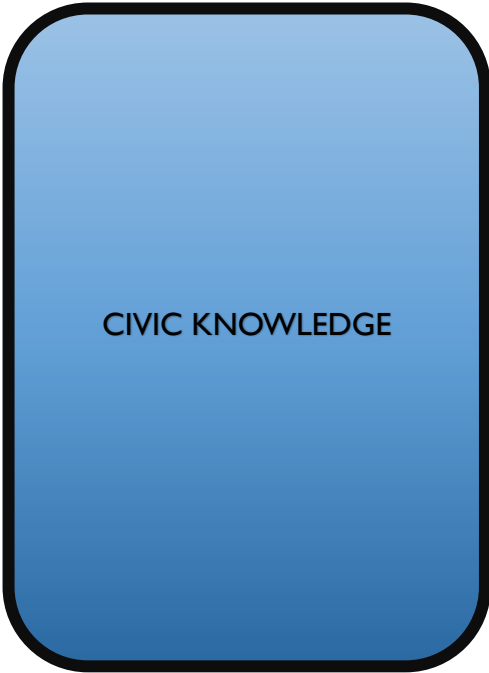
A transitional political-dominant-governmental system between democracy and dictatorship. In contrast to dictatorships, autocracies formally appear to have democratic institutions, but due to the undermining of the rule of law and fundamental rights, in practice one person or a ruling group exerts a hegemonic decisive influence over every area of political and state life..

COURT

Courts are public law institutions of law enforcement and justice. The court is one of the fundamental institutions of justice, which, as part of state power, serves to decide legal disputes, apply laws, monitor compliance with laws, and enforce justice and legal certainty.

INDEPENDENCE OF COURTS

The fundamental principle of a democratic state governed by the rule of law is the separation of powers. The independence of courts and judges, at least from the legislative and executive branches, is a guarantee that the activities of the courts are subordinated exclusively to the law.



CRIME

A crime is an unlawful act or omission that is declared punishable by criminal law because it threatens social order, the safety of individuals, or other fundamental values.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Criminal justice is the state system that helps deal with crime and deliver justice. Its mission is to hold criminals accountable, protect victims, and maintain social order. In Hungary, the state exercises its exclusive criminal authority through this system.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS

Social and community organizations operating in society, different from governmental and private organizations.

DEMOCRACY

The term democracy refers to a system, principle, or procedure in which the people exercise power directly or through elected representatives, ensuring equality of rights. The decisive decisions are collective.

DEMOCRATIC

The enforcement of democratic and constitutional principles, values, and fundamental rules in public life.
In democratic societies, power comes from the people, the election and recall of leaders is in the hands of the people, and society and politics can be influenced through active participation and self-organization in public life.

DEMOCRATIC STATE

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EQUALITY

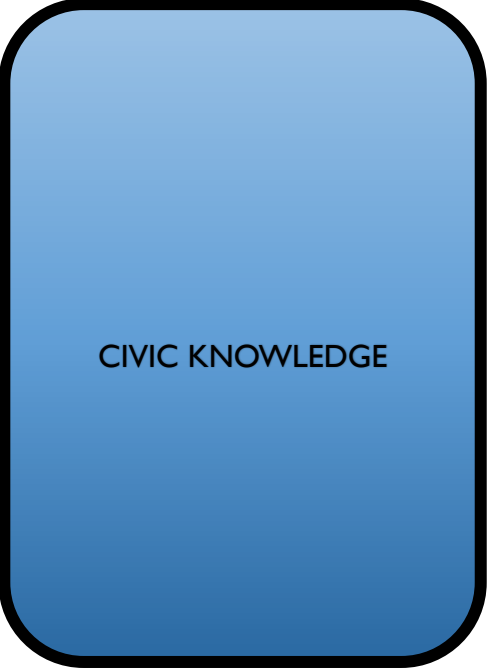
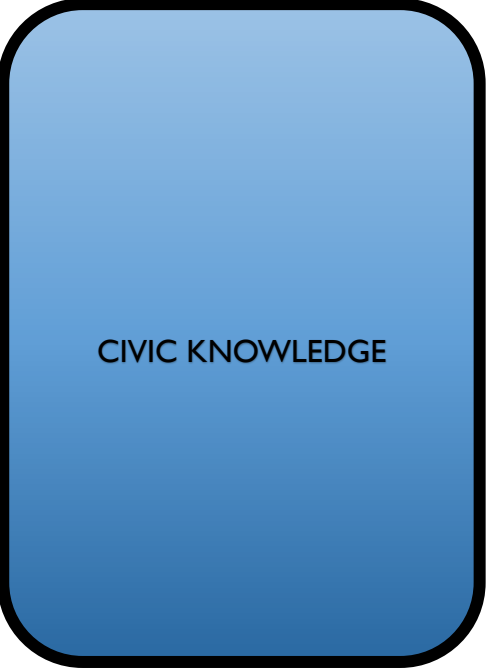
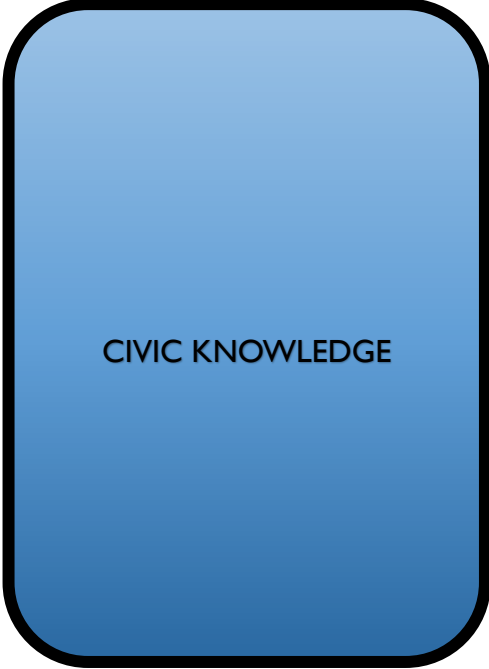
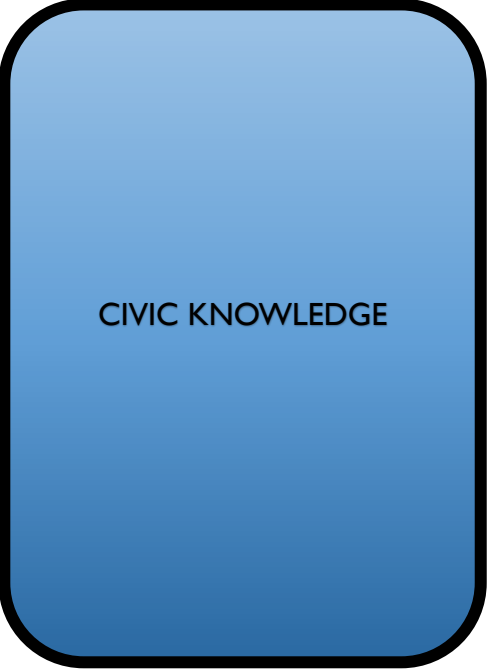
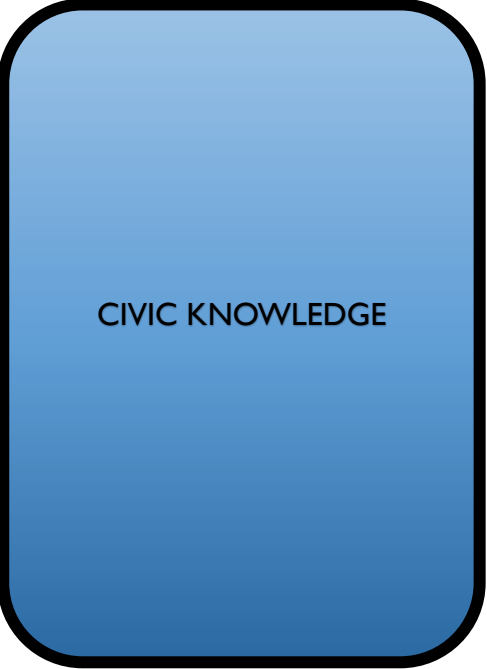
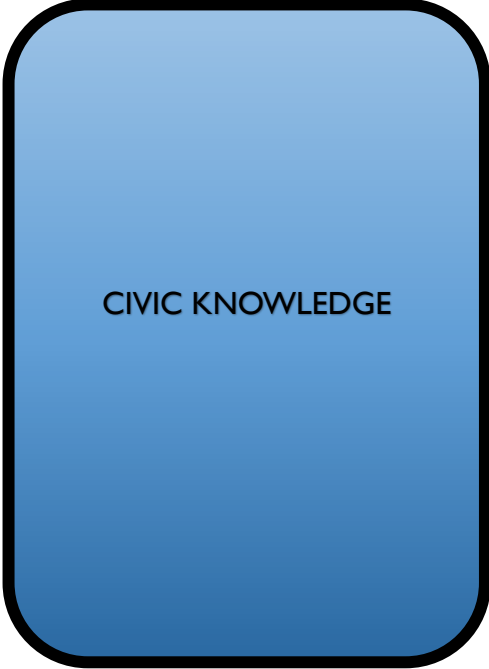
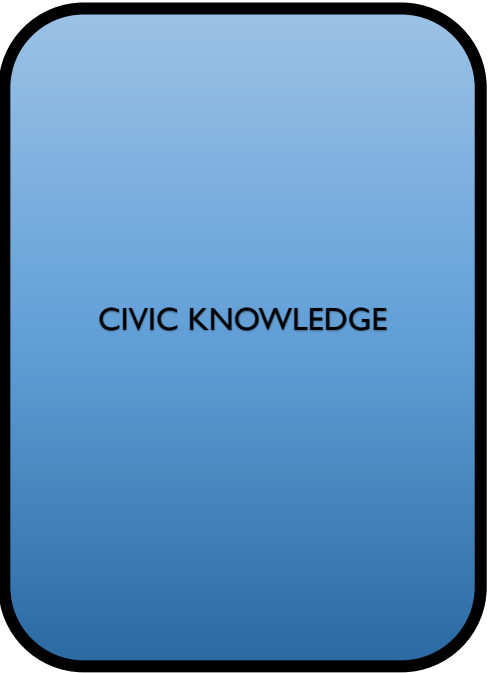
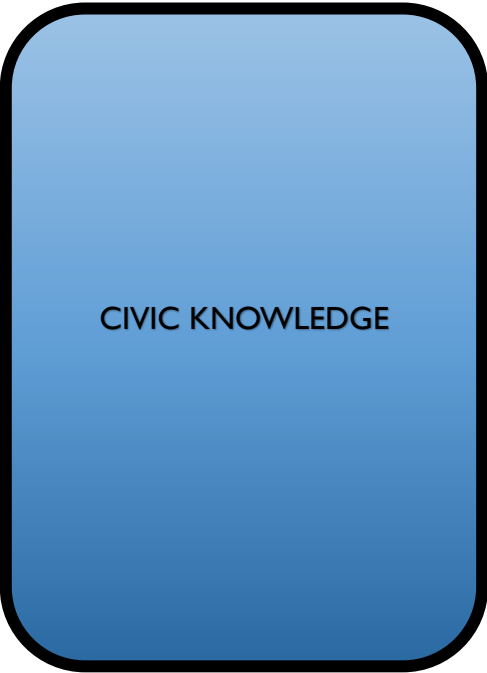
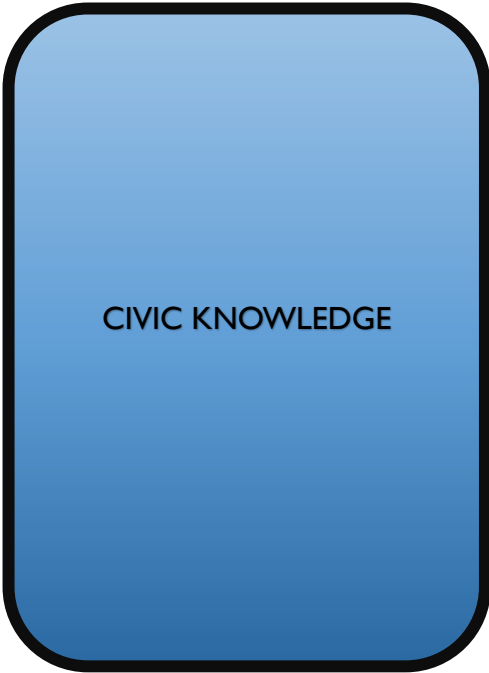
The principle of equality proclaims that all people have equal rights and opportunities, regardless of their gender, origin, religion, or other personal characteristics. This principle was most clearly expressed in the slogan of the great French Revolution (liberty, equality, fraternity).

RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION

The right to association is a first-generation human right. Freedom of association allows people to organize and unite in groups for common purposes. This includes the right to form and participate in trade unions, civil society organizations, political parties, and other social groups.

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

An application can be submitted to the Court by any person who considers that he or she is personally and directly the victim of a violation of the rights and guarantees set forth in the Convention or its additional protocols.



EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Az egyezményt aláíró, az emberi jogok európai katalógusát elfogadó országok köteleességet vállalnak arra, hogy védik az emberi jogokat és a jogállamiságot. Az Európa Tanács összes állama csatlakozott az egyezményhez.

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Olyan bűncselekmények, amelyeket a polgári lakosság elleni széleskörű vagy módszeres támadás részeként követnek el, a támadás a polgári lakosság egészét vagy nagy részét célozza, nem véletlenszerűen, hanem tervezetten történnek.

Emberiesség elleni bűncselekménynek minősül többek között a népirtás, a rabszolgaságba szorítás, az apartheid, a deportálás és a faji, vallási üldözés.

ADVOCACY

Az érdekérvényesítés az, amikor egy egyén, csoport vagy ügy érdekében valaki felszólal. Az érdekérvényesítés célja, hogy befolyásolják a döntéshozókat, politikusokat, vagy formálják a társadalmi gondolkodást egy adott politikai-közéleti cél érdekében. Az érdekérvényesítő csoportok vagy személyek igyekeznek elérni, hogy azok, akik nem tudják eléggé hallatni a hangjukat, azok megfelelő figyelmet és támogatást kapjanak.

JURY

Az esküdtszék a laikus bíraskodás intézménye. Az esküdtszék egyes országok jogrendszerében létező, felesketett tagokból álló testület, amelynek feladata, hogy elfogulatlan, részrehajlás nélküli határozatot, ítéletet vagy büntetést állapítson meg a bíróság által elé terjesztett ügyben.

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Az Európai Unió Alapjogi Chartája egy olyan uniós dokumentum, amely az uniós polgárok alapvető jogait rögzíti és védi EU-n belül. A chartát 2000-ben, az Európai Unió nizzai csúcstalálkozóján fogadták el. 2009-ben az Európai Unió Lisszaboni Szerződésének részévé válva ma kötelező erejűnek számít az összes uniós tagállamban.

COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Az Európai Unió Bírósága (más néven: a luxembourgi bíróság) az az uniós intézmény, amely megvizsgálja, hogy a tagállamok megfelelően alkalmazzák-e az uniós jogszabályokat, illetve, hogy az uniós országok és intézmények betartják-e az uniós jogot.

RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY

Alapvető emberi jog, amely lehetővé teszi az egyéneknek, hogy kollektíven kifejezzék magukat és részt vegyenek közösségeik alakításában.

Az ilyen gyűlések megnyilvánulhatnak tüntetések, tiltakozások, találkozók, gyűlések, villámcsődületek, online gyűlések vagy polgári engedetlenség formájában, amennyiben erőszakmentesek.

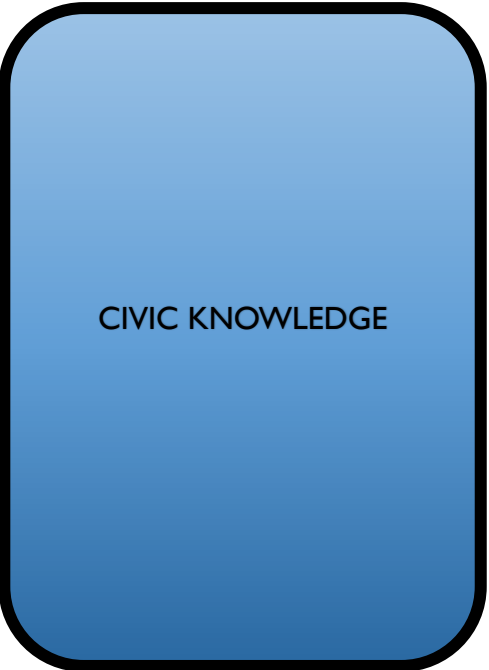
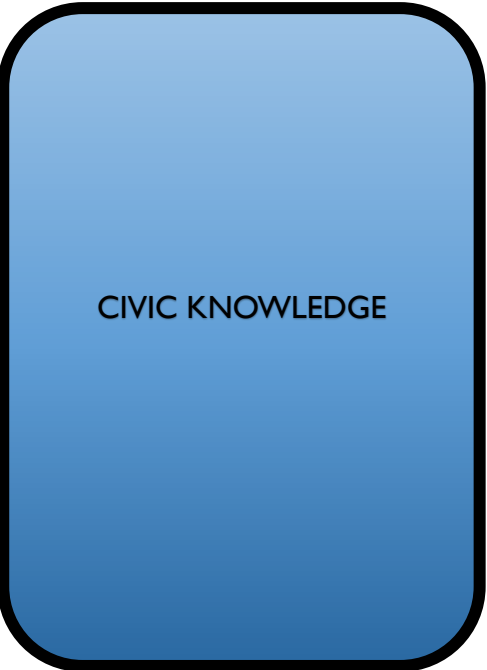
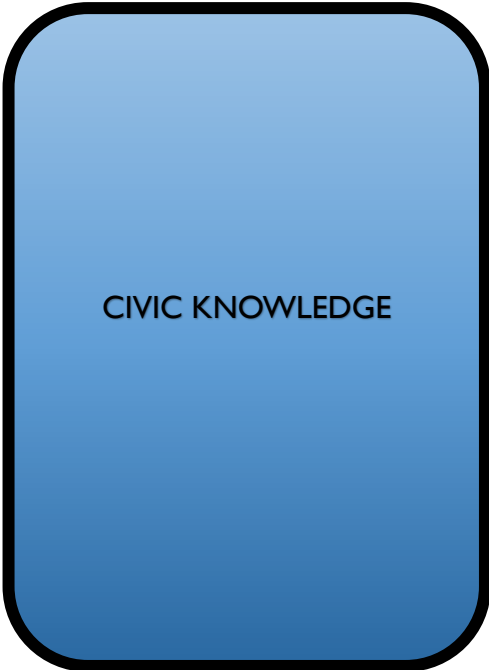
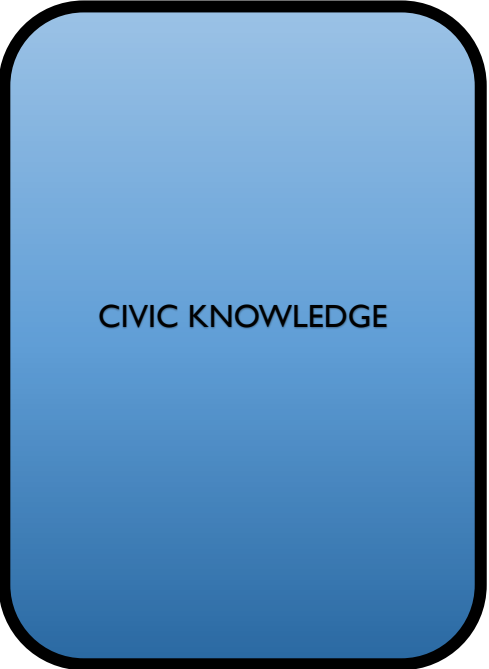
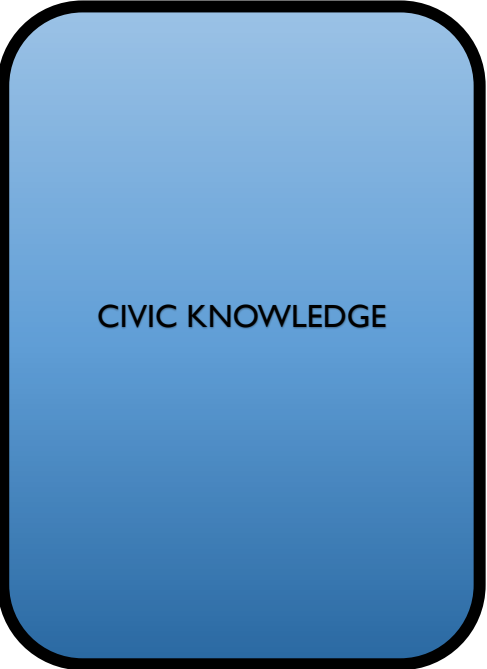
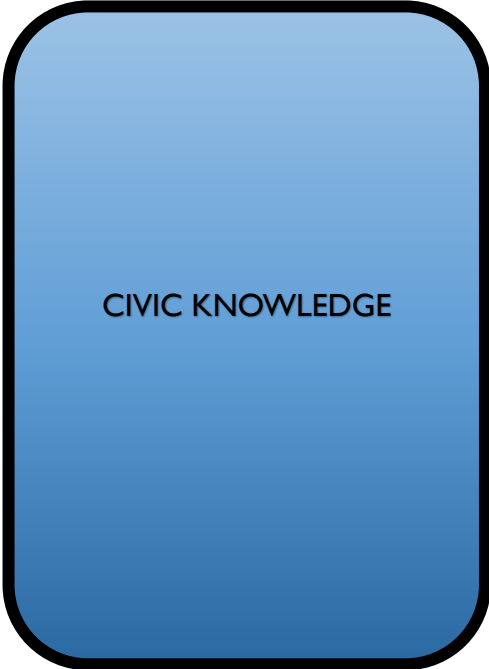
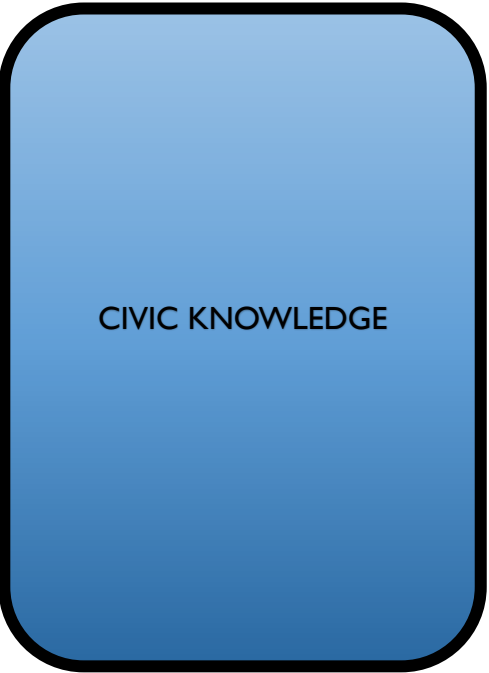
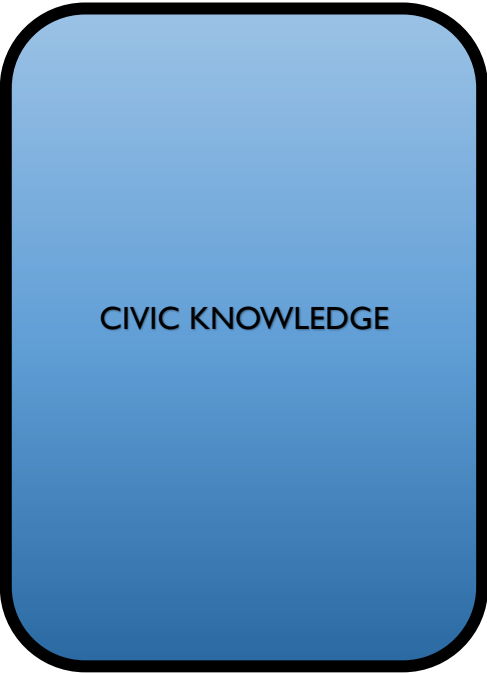
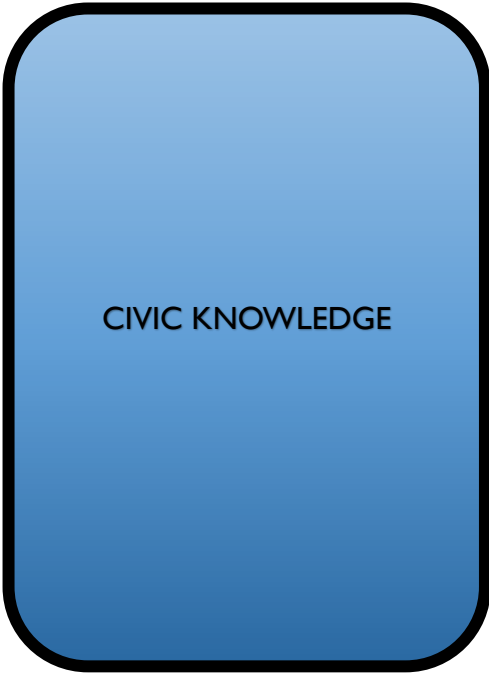
HABEAS CORPUS

A középkorig visszamenő jogelv, miszerint a fogva tartott személyt minél előbb bíróság elé kell állítani, a bíróságon kötelesek őt meghallgatni, hogy a fogvatartás jogszerűségéről ne önkényesen döntsenek, hanem a törvények alapján igazságosan.

WAR CRIMES

A háborús bűncselekmények olyan tetteket jelentenek, amelyek a nemzetközi humanitárius jog (a háborúban alkalmazandó jog) megsértésével járnak.

A háborús bűncselekmények közé tartoznak olyan cselekedetek, mint a civilek és sebesültek célzott támadása, kínzás, szexuális erőszak, etnikai tisztogatás és más, a háborús körülmények között elkövetett súlyos jogsértések.



HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Államok erőszakos beavatkozása egy másik állam ügyeibe, hogy a célállamban megelőzzék vagy megakadályozzák az emberi jogok széleskörű megvonását, amit az adott állam vagy nem képes vagy nem akar megvédeni.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Alapvető jogunk van szabadon hozzáférni, gyűjteni, létrehozni, terjeszteni és megosztani az információkat. Az információszabadság mint alapjog a közérdekű adatok megismerésére és terjesztésére vonatkozik. Célja, hogy erősítse a közhatalom gyakorlásának demokratikus kontrollját, a köztisztviselők átláthatóságát, és lehetővé tegye a polgároknak, hogy tájékozott döntéseket hozzanak.

RULE OF LAW

A jogállam lényege, hogy a törvényeknek, a jognak mindenki alá van rendelve. A szabályok mindenkire vonatkoznak. Teljes a törvény előtti egyenlőség és a jog uralma mindenki és minden intézmény felett. Az Európai Bizottság értelmezése szerint a jogállamokban valamennyi közhatalmi jogosítványt kizárólag törvényes korlátok között, a demokrácia értékeinek és az alapvető jogoknak megfelelően, valamint független és pártatlan bíróságok felügyelete mellett alkalmazzák.

RULE OF LAW CONDITIONALITY REGULATION

The conditionality mechanism is a legal instrument of the European Union that allows the suspension or restriction of the payment of EU funds if a Member State violates the EU's fundamental values, in particular the rule of law.

LEGAL SECURITY

One of the requirements of the rule of law. Legal certainty is a fundamental principle of international and national law, which requires that the law be clear, precise and unambiguous, and that its legal consequences be foreseeable.

VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

A violation of rights is when someone's legally protected rights are violated or restricted.

REQUEST FOR MERCY

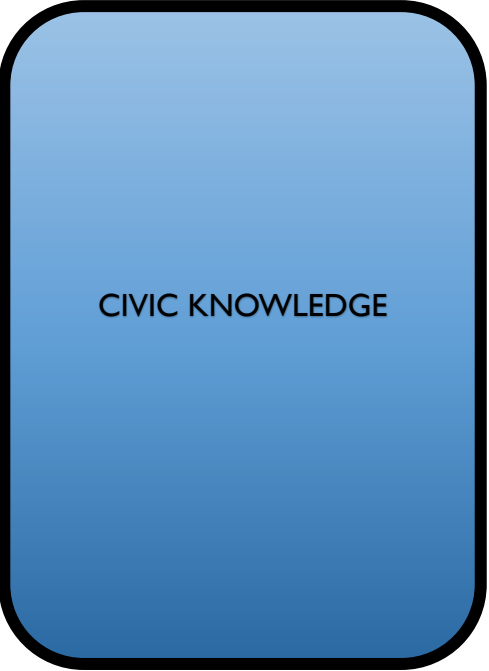
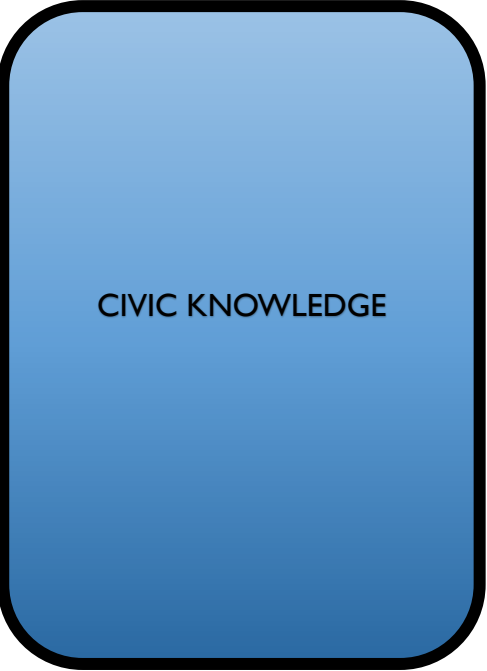
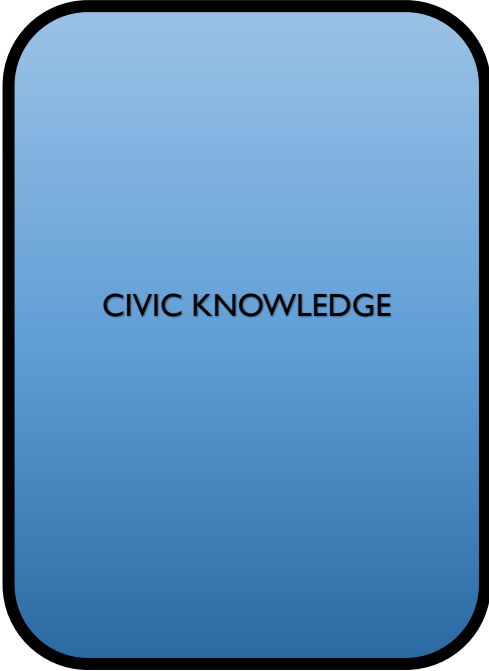
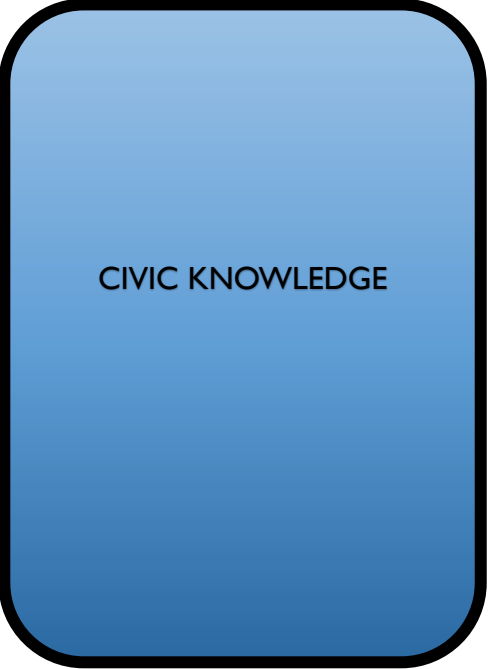
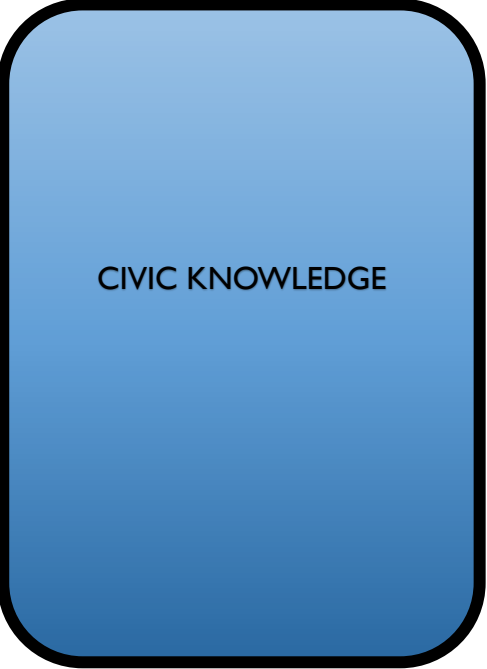
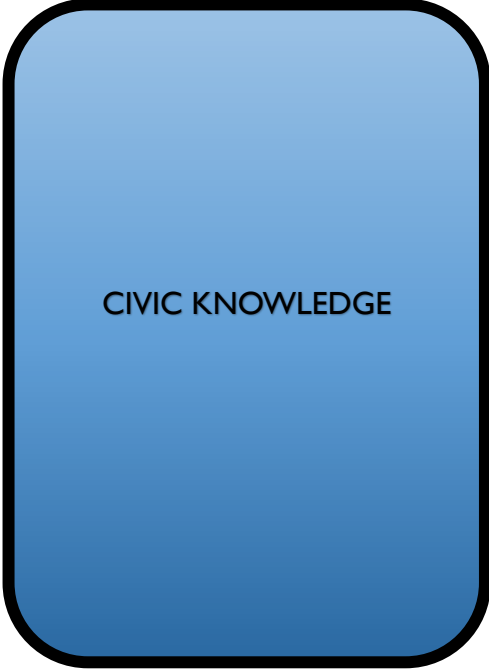
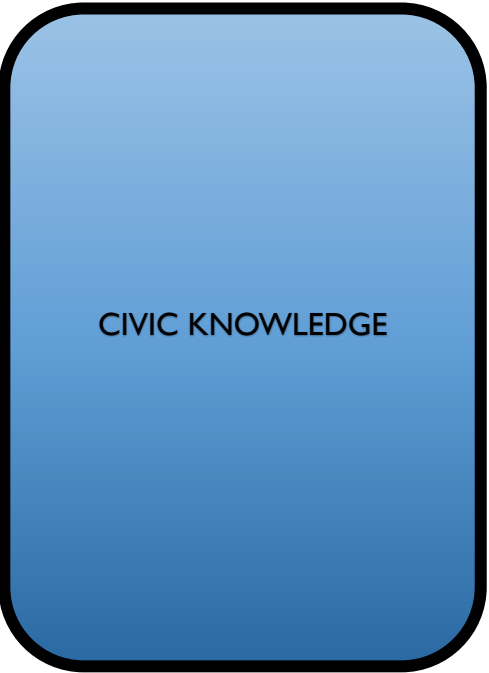
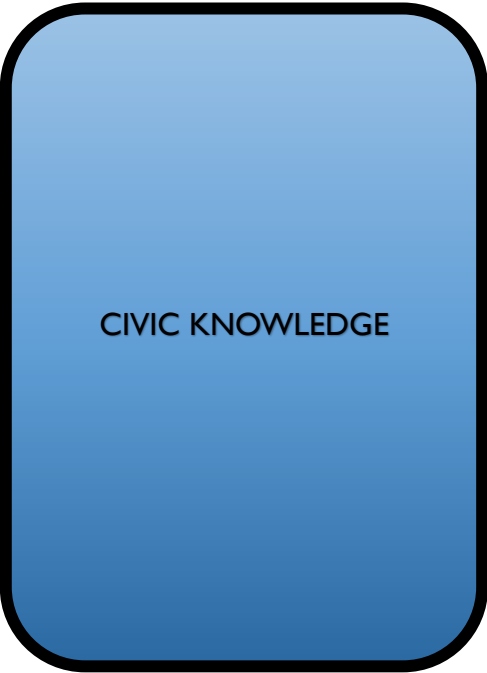
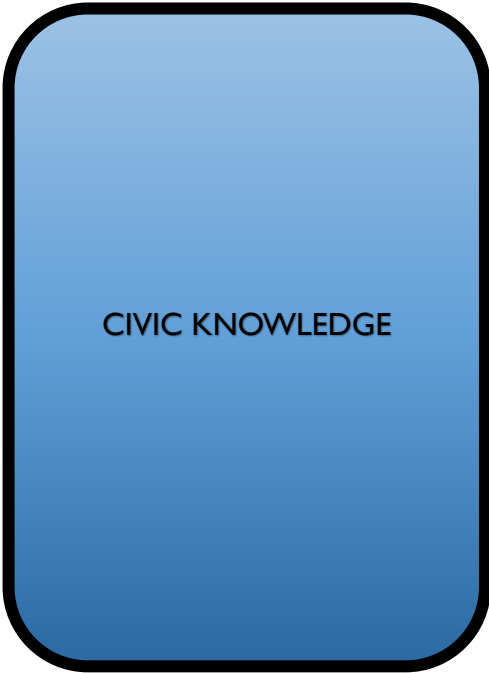
A request for clemency (pardon application) may be submitted for the termination of criminal proceedings, the remission or reduction of a sentence or measure that has not yet been executed, and exemption from the disadvantages associated with a criminal record.

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

Representative democracy is a political system where voters do not make decisions directly, but delegate participation in decision-making, legislation, and oversight of the executive branch through their elected representatives.

LAWSUIT

A lawsuit is the initiation of a legal proceeding in which the plaintiff applies to the court to enforce his or her claim or rights.



KLEPTOCRACY

Kleptocracy is a political system in which those in power focus primarily on increasing their own wealth, even though this is done at the expense of the institutional system and common resources.

ANTI-CORRUPTION FRAMEWORK

An anti-corruption framework is a set of legal and institutional measures aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating corruption. An effective anti-corruption framework promotes the rule of law and transparency in the use of public funds. The framework usually includes anti-corruption legislation that both prevents and punishes corruption.

INFRINGEMENT PROCEEDINGS

The infringement procedure is a legal mechanism of the European Union that the European Commission uses against Member States when a Member State fails to fulfil its obligations under EU law. The procedure aims to ensure equality of rights between Member States and the uniform application of EU law.

PROSECUTION SERVICE

A state body that acts as the public prosecutor in criminal proceedings and exclusively enforces the state's criminal claims. The prosecution prosecutes crimes, takes action against other unlawful acts and omissions, and promotes the prevention of unlawful acts.

PUBLIC INTEREST DATA

All unprotected personal data that is generated and processed during the activities of a state, local government or other public body, person or organization.

PUBLIC SERVICE MEDIA

Public media includes news agencies, radio, television and other digital media that are publicly funded and maintained to provide their audiences with important, credible, diverse and impartial news, entertainment and educational programming. Public service media are essential in true democracies because they provide access to relevant, credible and impartial information.

IMPERATIVE MANDATE

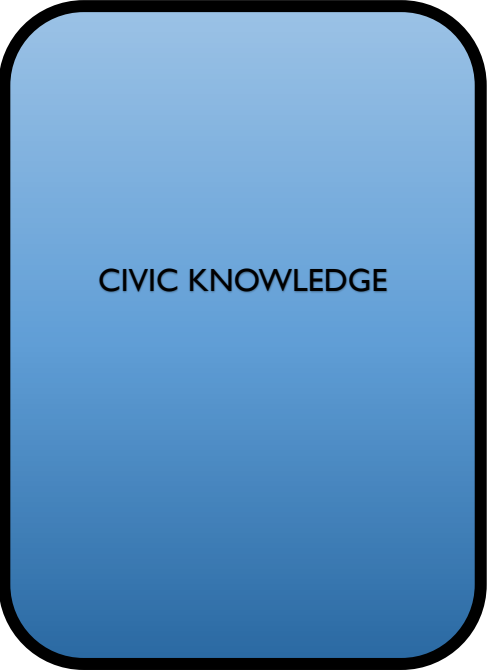
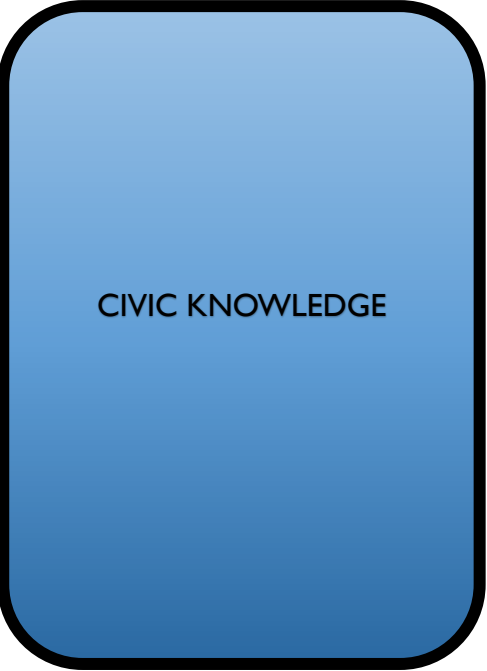
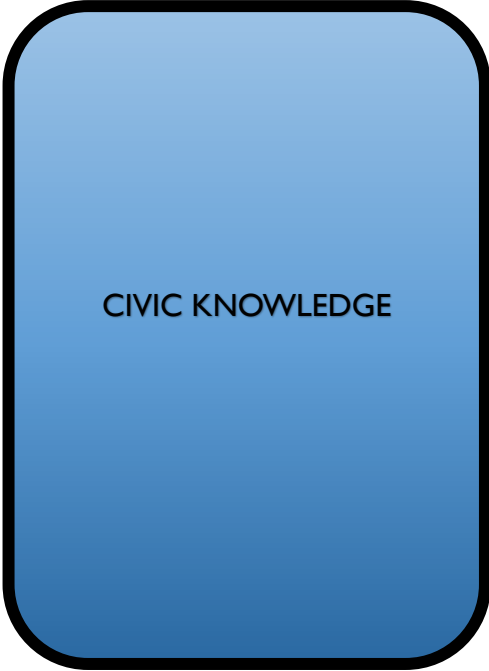
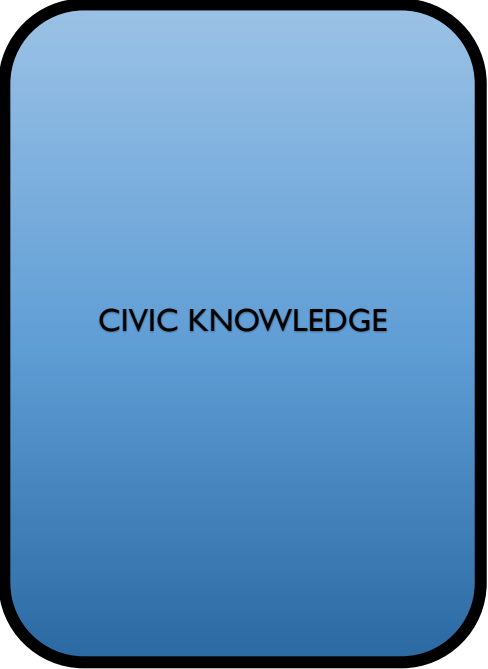
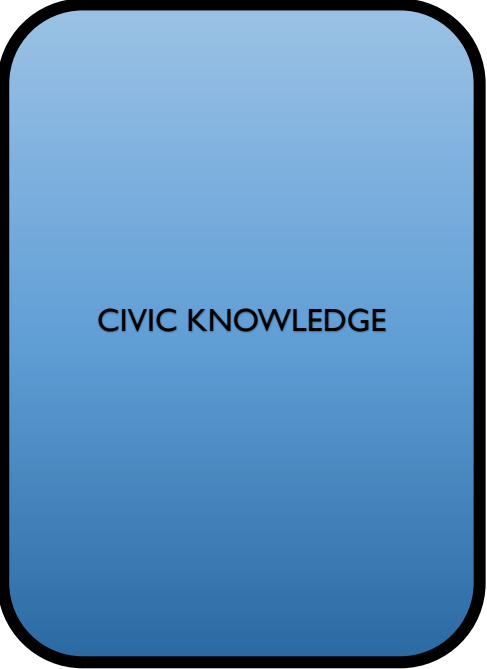
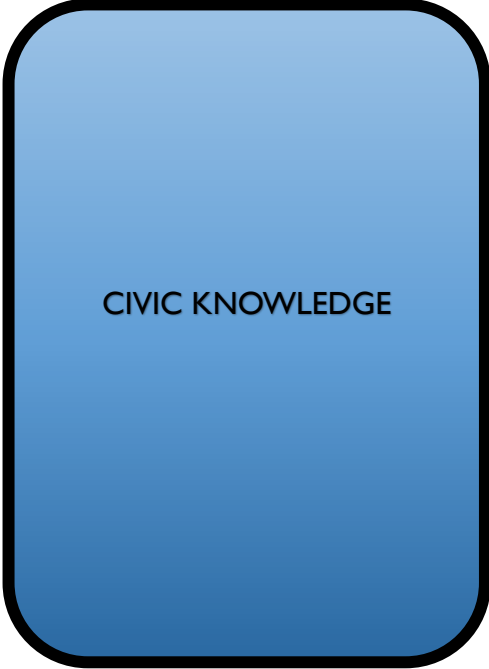
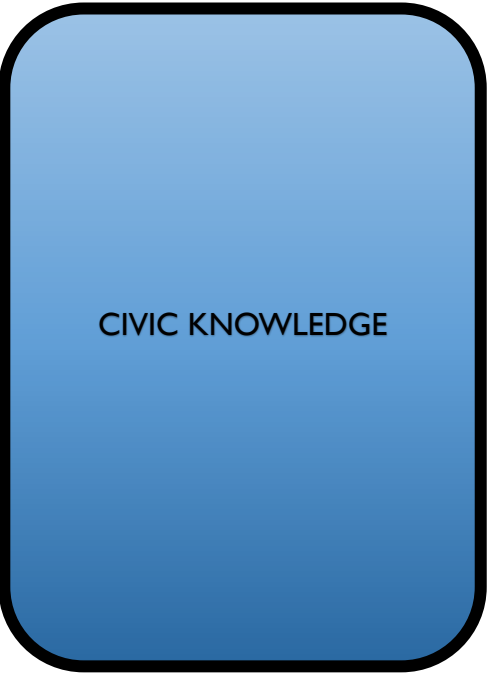
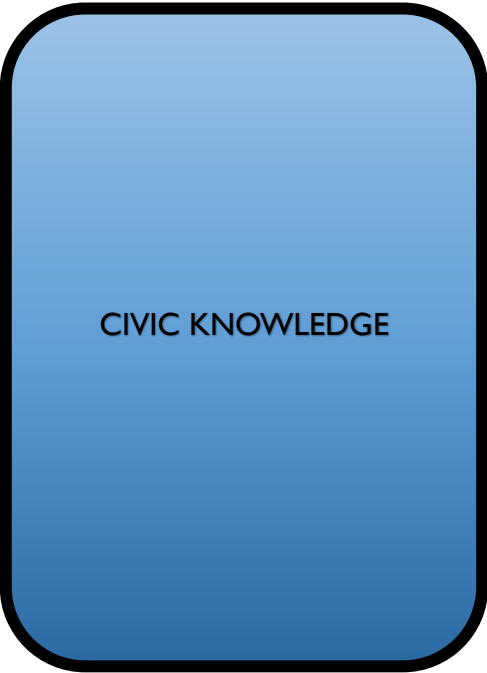
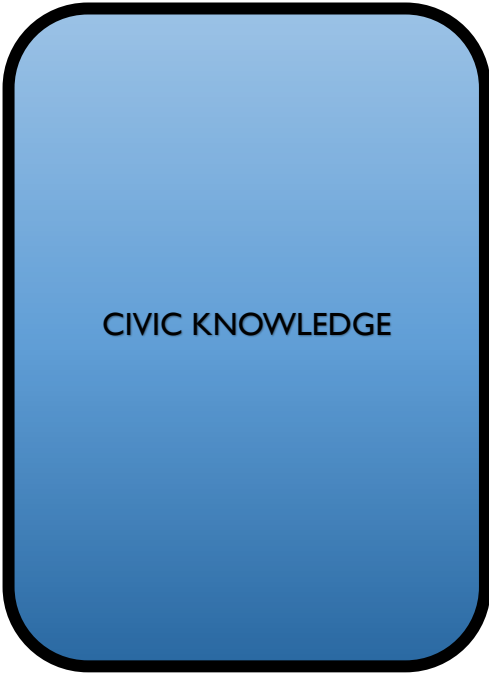
An imperative mandate is a type of mandate, according to which, in addition to the moral (conscience or political) obligations of the given representative, he or she also has other obligations that he or she must fulfill towards his or her constituents (the people he or she represents).

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

In non-monarchical countries with a republican (republican) system, the head of state. In all cases, it is an elected position, not hereditary. It can be directly or indirectly elected.

STRIKE, RIGHT TO STRIKE

Industrial action, a collective temporary work stoppage, by which employees exert pressure on the employer to enforce the fulfillment of specific demands in order to secure their common economic and social interests. A strike is a necessary part of a social constitutional state. It can be initiated by both employee groups and trade unions.



MANDATE

In today's terminology, a mandate (or representative mandate) generally means the mandate given by voters to represent them through an election, the authorization to act and its legal framework. In representative democracies, this is when a voter transfers their legislative power to their representative and becomes a representative.

RIGHT TO VOTE

In the sense of state organization, the right to vote is one of the instruments of democratic representative power exercise. In the sense of fundamental rights, the right to vote is a fundamental right, the right to political participation, and ensures the participation of citizens in power.

MEDIA PLURALISM

The principle of media pluralism is intended to ensure that the media is diverse and not concentrated in the hands of a single owner or interest group. Media pluralism supports social diversity by presenting different perspectives, opinions and using different sources of information.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Freedom of expression means that everyone has the right to freely express their opinions. It is a fundamental right that is part of the political freedoms.

REFERENDUM

A referendum is the enforcement of the will of the voters, a direct instrument of democracy (people's rule) and the general and "strongest" form of exercising power. It plays the most significant role of checks and balances against the arbitrariness of public power.

NGO

An NGO, or non-governmental organization, is considered a civil organization independent of the state that was established to support the common good and works for social welfare and the benefit of the community.

PUBLIC

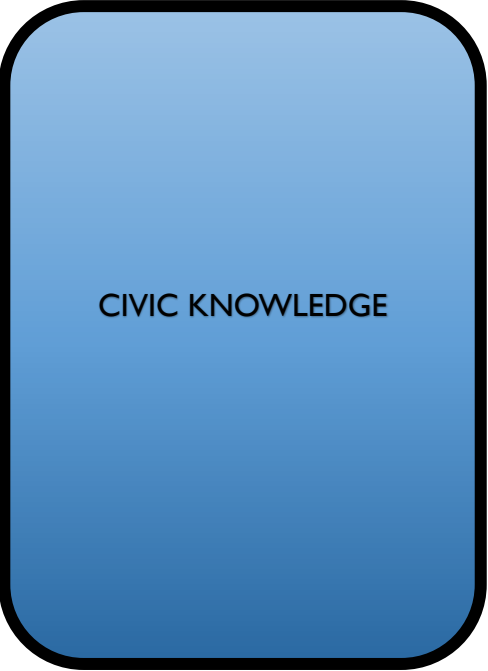
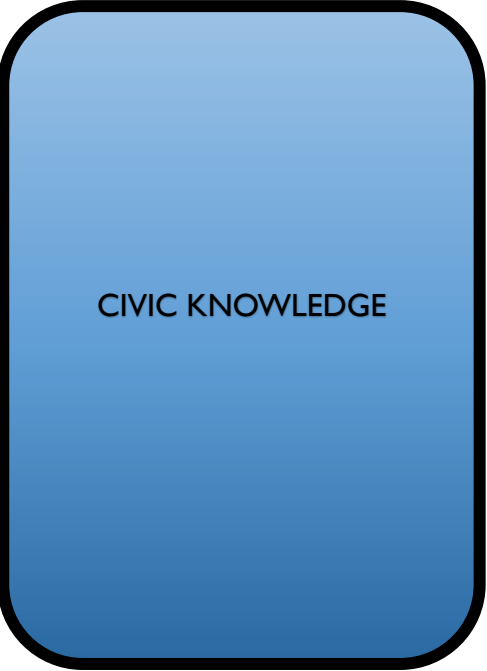
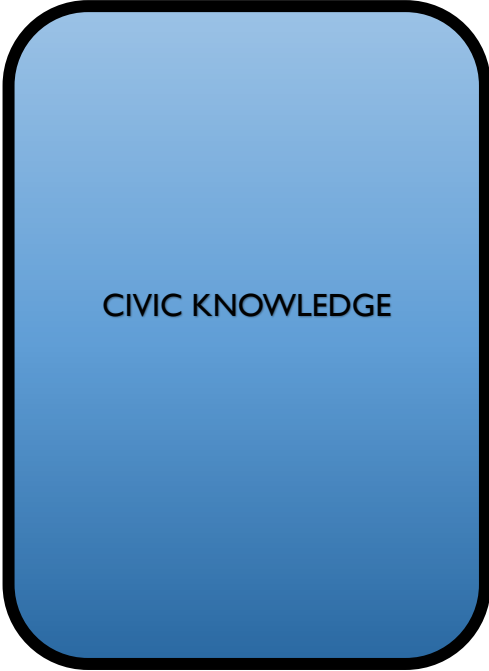
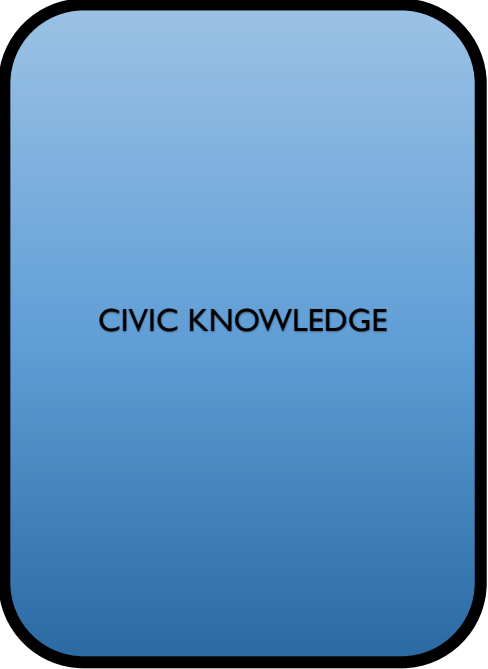
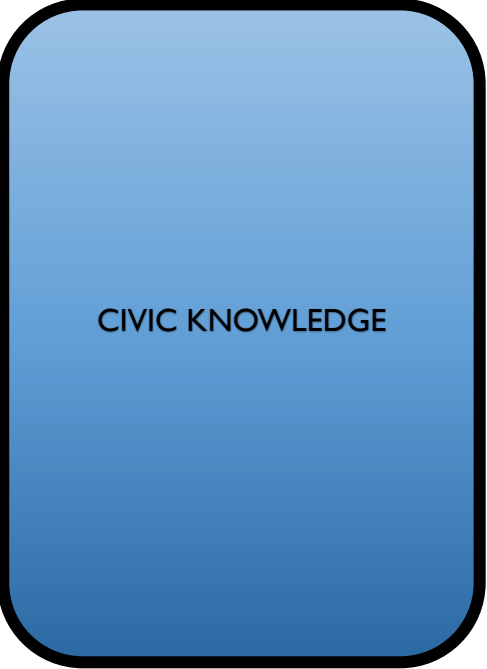
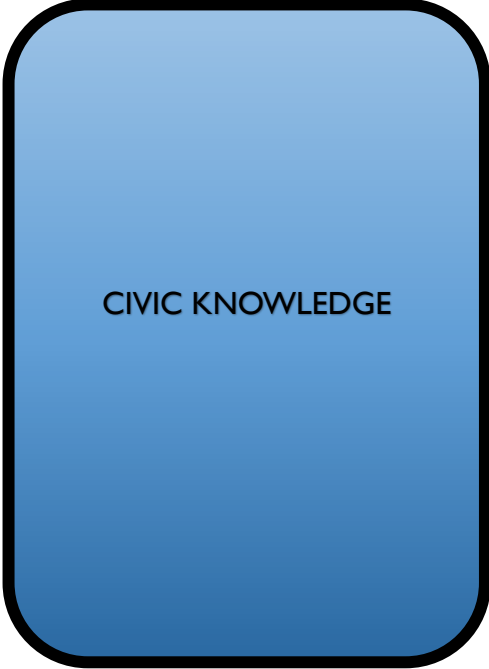
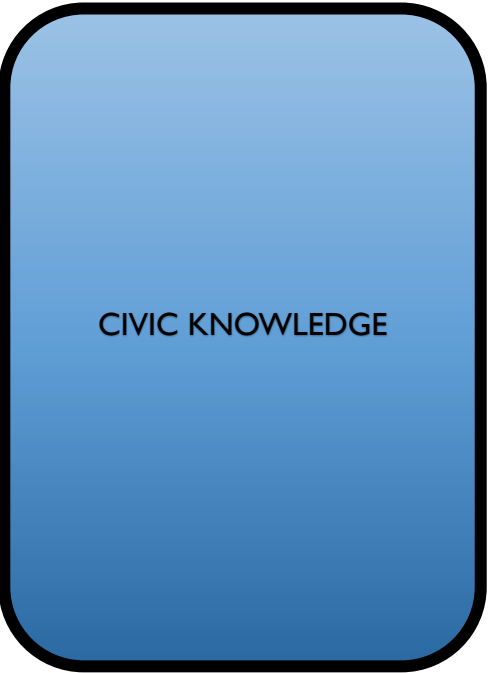
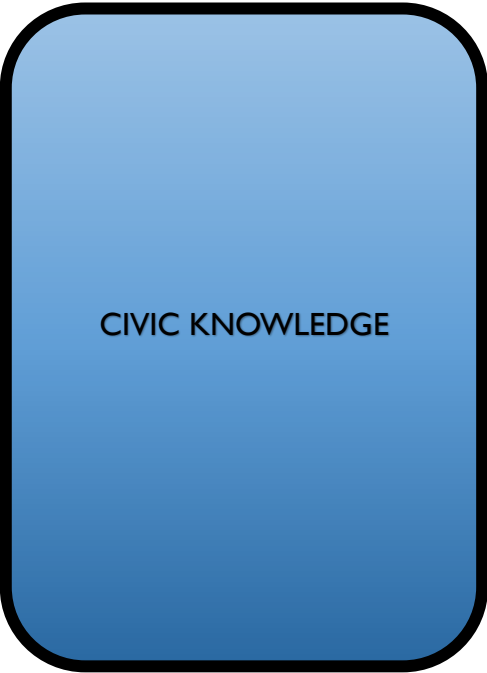
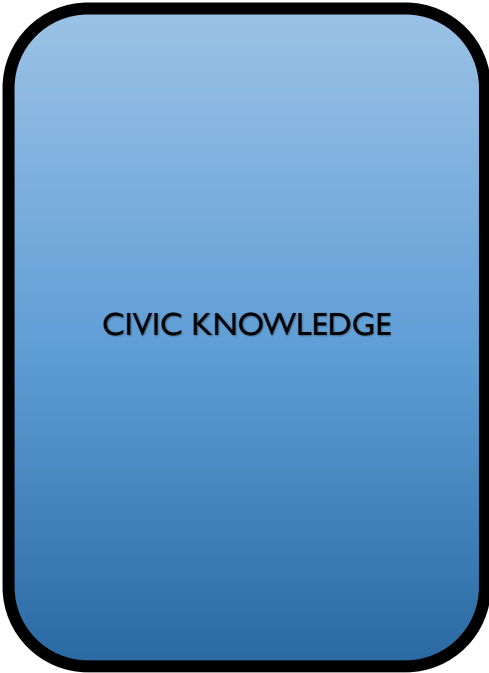
The basis of social communication. According to German philosopher Jürgen Habermas, the public sphere is the totality of free citizens of society and the institutionalized social space in which these citizens exercise the right to free assembly, association, speech, and control over political institutions, i.e. participate in public life.

CASE DISTRIBUTION ORDER

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OMBUDSMAN

A constitutional institution widespread throughout Europe, which plays a significant role in national fundamental rights protection systems. In state bodies – regardless of their nature – its task is to initiate an investigation based on a complaint, draw the attention of the body concerned to the unlawful practice, initiate the correction of errors and represent the rights of the complainant.





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